Skyline PRM With an Orbitrap Mass Spec

In this tutorial you will set up an acquisition method to quantify 31 peptides from 19 proteins of interest in murine fibroblasts using Parallel Reaction Monitoring (PRM). Briefly, the “Cell cycle mouse fibroblast” dataset used in this tutorial consists of murine fibroblasts in three different stages of the cell cycle: i) G1 phase, ii) S phase, and iii) G2 plus Mitosis phases. Each condition has three biological replicates. The entire dataset consists of 9 runs on a Thermo Fusion mass spectrometer employing the Orbitrap mass analyzer.

For more general information on how Skyline treats PRM data of any kind, you should consult the [Parallel Reaction Monitoring](https://skyline.ms/tutorial_prm.url) tutorial.

# Getting Started

To start this tutorial, download the following ZIP file:

<https://skyline.ms/tutorials/PRM-Orbi.zip>

Extract the files in it to a folder on your computer, like:

C:\Users\brendanx\Documents

This will create a new folder:

C:\Users\brendanx\Documents\PRM-Orbi

To begin this tutorial:

* Start Skyline.
* If you have previously unchecked **Show start page at startup**,  
  On the **File** menu, click **Start**.
* On the **Start Page,** click **Import Peptide List** which looks like this:

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* If you do not see this option,  
  Click the user interface button in the upper right-hand corner of the **Start Page** and select **Proteomics Interface** which looks like this:

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Once you have clicked **Import FASTA**, Skyline should appear and show a **Settings** form:

* In the **Experiment Type** box, click **Quantifications**.

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For a consistent and reliable set of steps through this tutorial, it is simplest to start from default settings. Otherwise, Skyline will attempt to start from your most recent settings in the hope that they may resemble what you will do next. To achieve a uniform starting point for this tutorial:

* Click the **Reset Default Settings** button.
* Click the **OK** button on the message Skyline shows confirming this operation.

# Settings for PRM methods

It is often a good idea to do a complete review of all the **Peptide Settings** and **Transition Settings** when starting new blank document like this, before adding any of the proteins and peptides you will target.

* Click the **Peptide Settings** button.
* Click the **Digestion** tab if it is not already showing.

## Peptide Settings – Digestion tab

**Enzyme**: Select the proteolytic specificity of the enzyme that was used with your samples. The most frequent enzyme used in proteomics is trypsin, which cleaves after the C-terminal of lysine and arginine except if they are followed by proline. In this tutorial you may leave “Trypsin [KR|P]” selected.

**Max missed cleavages**: Set the number of missed cleavages that you would like to consider in your analysis. Fully tryptic peptides are preferable, but sometimes peptides with missed cleavages are also usable for quantification.

* In the **Max missed cleavages** field enter “1”.

**Background proteome**: This setting allows you to build a background proteome from a protein FASTA file using the digestion settings defined above. Alternatively, you can directly add an already in-silico digested proteome file (file.protdb). The background proteome is useful to determine if a particular peptide is unique to your protein or if it is shared with other proteins present in your database. To generate a background proteome according to the digestion settings above do the following:

* From the **Background proteome** drop-list, choose **<Add…>**.
* Click the **Create** button in the **Edit Background Proteome** form.
* Navigate to the “PRM-Orbi” folder you created for this tutorial.
* In the **File name** field, enter “mouse-proteome”.
* Click the **Save** button.
* Click the **Add File** button.
* Double-click the “uniprot-mouse.fasta” file.

When the file is generated a warning message will appear to warn you about 6 repeated sequences in the FASTA file:

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* Click the **OK** button.

The generated proteome file should contain 16,800 proteins.

* Click the **OK** button.

The background proteome file you just created can now be used in different projects.

**Enforce peptide uniqueness by**: offers the options –

1. “None” - do not enforce peptide uniqueness.
2. “Protein” - do not use peptides which appear in multiple proteins in the background proteome.
3. “Gene” - do not use peptides which appear in multiple genes in the background proteome.
4. “Species” - do not use peptides associated with multiple species in the background proteome.

* In the **Enforce peptide uniqueness by** dropdown list, click “Protein”.

The **Peptide Settings – Digestion** tab should now look like this:

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* Click the **Prediction** tab.

## Peptide Settings – Prediction tab

**Retention time predictor**: A retention time predictor can be used to create scheduled methods and to support data analysis. This tutorial does not require retention time prediction. So, leave is as “None”.

**Use measured retention times when present**: Checking this option allows Skyline to use use measured retention times (instead of predicted) for retention time scheduling.

* Check **Use measured retention times when present**.

**Time window**: Specify the range of time you would like to use for your scheduled measurements.

* For this tutorial, in the **Time window** field, enter “5” **min**.

The **Peptide Settings – Prediction** tab should now look like this:

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* Click the **Filter** tab.

## Peptide Settings – Filter tab

In this tab you can define filters to select peptides with certain properties.

**Min length/Max length**: You can use these fields to restrict the number of amino acid residues you are willing to allow in your target peptides.

* In the **Min length** field enter “7 “, and in the **Max length** field enter “26”.

**Exclude N-terminal amino acids**: The N-terminus of a protein might be post-translationally processed (modified and/or cleaved). Therefore, it may not be suited for protein quantification. You can use this field to exclude these peptides from analysis. In this tutorial, you will simply trust the peptide spectrum matching results from a DDA experiment and not rely on this exclusion.

* In the **Exclude N-terminal amino acids** field, enter “0”.

**Exclude potential ragged ends**: Ragged ends are peptides with KK, RR, RK or KR sequences at one or both ends. Such peptides might not be fully cleaved and hence may not be suited for quantification. However, if no alternative peptides are available one might rather quantify with a ragged end peptide then not at all. In this tutorial, you can leave this option unchecked.

**Exclude peptides containing**: This option allows you to discard a priori peptides that, based on sequence would undergo secondary reactions. The residues “Cys, Met, His” are prone to modifications, such as oxidation. The option “NXT/NXS” is a glycosylation motif. The option “RP/KP” describes Lysine or Arginine followed by Proline which sometimes can be cleaved by trypsin. In this tutorial, you will not use any of these options.

**Auto-select all matching peptides**: When this option is activated peptides for target proteins are automatically selected from a spectral library or from a background proteome file. If unchecked, you would need to make these choices manually. In this tutorial, you should leave this option checked.

The **Peptide Settings - Filter** tab should look like this:

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* Click the **Library** tab.

## Peptide Settings – Library tab

In this tab you can insert or build spectral libraries containing MS2 spectra. Spectral libraries can be downloaded from public sources or built within Skyline from your own data. Multiple libraries can be selected at the same time. Be aware that the order in the list matters: the higher up in the list, the higher the priority in case there is an MS2 spectrum for the same peptide in more than one library.

In this tutorial, you will build a library from data obtained from a set of synthetic isotopically labelled peptides that were bought to match each endogenous peptide of interest that will be monitored in the samples. These heavy peptides were analyzed in an LTQ Orbitrap Velos using a CID method. To build the library you need the search engine output file and the raw data. In our case the search engine output file is in pep.xml format and the raw data in the standard mzXML format.

* Click the button **Build**.
* In the **Name** field enter “heavy”.
* Click the **Browse** button to specify the output path where your library should be saved.
* Place it in the “PRM-Orbi/Heavy Library” folder.
* Do not check the **Keep redundant library** option, as you want only the single best spectrum for every peptide.
* Do not check **Include ambiguous matches** to avoid using multiple peptide assignments for a single spectrum if the search software supports that type of assignment.
* Leave the dropdown list **iRT standard peptides** blank as you are not going to use any iRT peptides in this tutorial.
* Click the **Next** button.
* Click the **Add Files** button to choose the “heavy-01.pep.xml” and “heavy-02.pep.xml” files, located in the PRM-Orbi/Heavy Library folder and click **Open**.
* Click one of the **Score Threshold** fields and enter “0.1” which in this case should give you below a 1% false discovery rate. The score threshold for both files will change because they have the same score type.
* Click the **Finish** button.

You will use a second library with shotgun data from the same samples that you will analyse using PRM. These data were acquired in an Orbitrap Fusion Lumos using an HCD method. As the generation of this library takes longer than the previous one, you will upload an already generated library file. In the **Library** tab do the following to add the second library:

* Click the **Edit List** button.
* Click the **Add** button in the **Edit Libraries** form.
* In the **Name** field enter “shotgun”.
* Click the **Browse** button.
* Navigate to the path “PRM-Orbi/Shotgun Library” and select the “shotgun.blib” file.
* Click the **Open** button.
* Uncheck **Use explicit peak bounds**. (though there are none in this library)
* Click the **OK** button.
* Click the Up button to promote the “shotgun” library to being first in the **Edit Libraries** form.
* Click the **OK** button.
* Check the checkboxes beside both libraries in the **Library** tab.

**Tip!** You can visualize and browse all peptides of your library in the Spectral Library Explorer under   
**View** → **Spectral Libraries**.

**Tip!** Skyline supports building libraries from many peptide spectrum matching pipeline outputs. The list of supported files can be found online: <https://skyline.ms/build-blib.url>

**Tip!** In case you have more than one library, once you have a list of peptides uploaded, if both libraries contain an MS2 spectrum, at the top of the MS/MS spectrum tab you can select from the drop-down menu, which library spectrum you would like to see plotted.

Once the libraries are built, uploaded and activated, you can continue reviewing the other parameters in the **Library** tab:

**Pick peptide matching**: Select if peptides should be automatically selected according to the filter settings (defined in the **Filter** tab) before or according to the library settings defined below. In this tutorial you will use all pre-selected targeted peptides that appear in the library. You can leave the default setting (“Library”).

**Rank peptides by**: Here you can define a ranking of all peptides available for a given protein in the library based on peak intensities, number of spectra for a given peptide, or score for spectrum quality. In this tutorial you should leave this option inactive.

**Limit peptides per protein**: Limits the number of automatically selected peptides per protein from the library. In this tutorial you may leave this option blank.

The **Library** tab should look like this:

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* Click the **Modifications** tab.

## Peptide Settings – Modifications tab

**Structural modifications**: Structural modifications concern chemical modifications of peptides. They can either be static (always present) or variable (sometimes present, sometimes not). By default “Carbamidomethyl (C)” is checked, which comes from the reduction and alkylation step during sample preparation to avoid formation of disulphide bonds between cysteine residues. Keep this modification.

**Max variable mods** and **Max neutral losses**: Select the maximal number of variable modifications and neutral losses according to your project. Leave the default setting (3 variable modifications and 1 neutral loss).

**Isotope label type**: Here you can define the isotope label type you plan to work with. For this tutorial leave the default “heavy” as the label type.

**Isotope modifications**: Here you can define the chemical composition of your isotopic modifications. To select the isotopic modifications:

* Click the **Edit List** button and then the **Add** button.
* From the **Name** dropdown list, select the following isotopic moditications for this case study (one-by-one) and click the **OK** button.
* Click the **OK** button in the **Edit Modifications** button.
* Check the checkboxes for the newly added modifications  
  “Label:13C(6)15N(2) (C-term K)” and “Label:13C(6)15N(4) (C-term R)”

**Internal standard type**: Define which labelling state should be your internal standard. In this tutorial, you will use spiked-in heavy reference peptides. So, you can keep the default setting “heavy”.

The **Modifications** tab should now look like this:

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# Conclusion

In this tutorial, you have learned.

# References

1. Stacy D. Sherrod *et al.* Label-Free Quantitation of Protein Modifications by Pseudo-Selected Reaction Monitoring with Internal Reference Peptides. *J. Proteome Res. (submitted)*

2. Schilling, B. *et al.* Platform Independent and Label-Free Quantitation of Proteomic Data Using MS1 Extracted Ion Chromatograms in Skyline. Application to Protein Acetylation and Phosphorylation. *Mol Cell Proteomics* (2012).doi:10.1074/mcp.M112.017707